



KAGY BLVD. RECONSTRUCTION





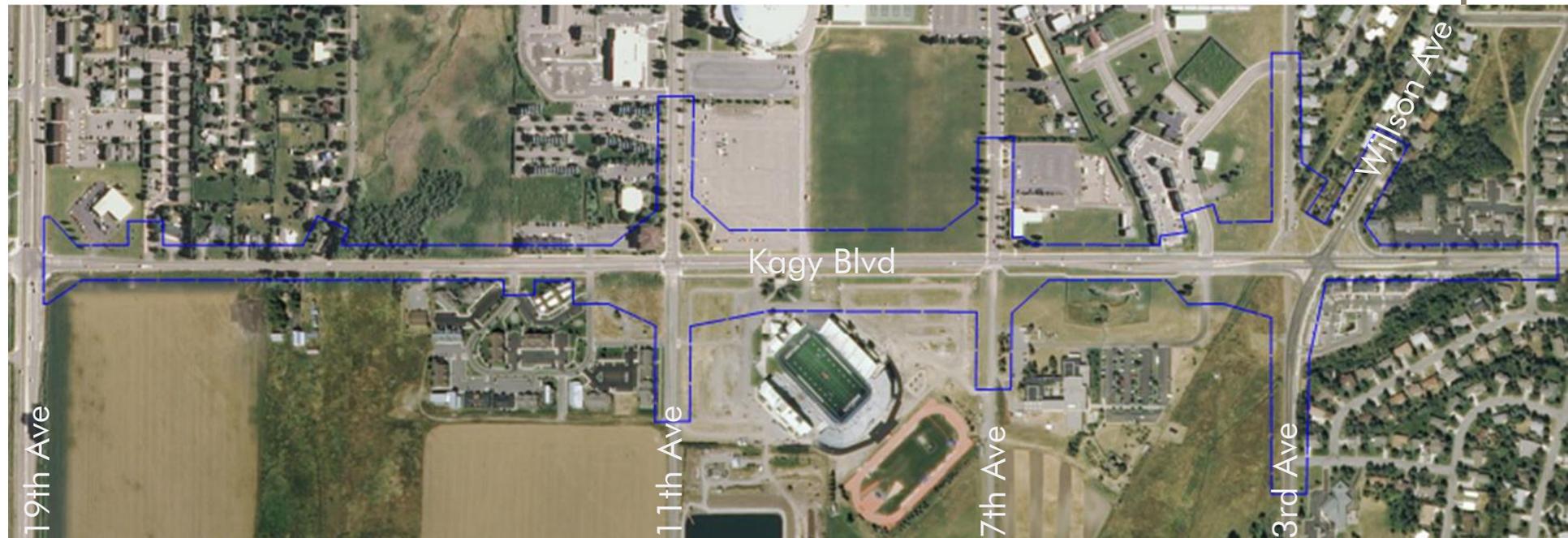
Project Overview

*The **purpose** of the proposed project is to provide a **safe and efficient facility for all users** by reconstructing approximately 1.1 miles of Kagy Blvd from South 19th Ave to Willson Ave/South 3rd Ave. The project is needed to **address current deficiencies** and **accommodate future demands** for all modes of travel within the project's 20-year design horizon.*





Project Overview





Project Stakeholders





Progress to Date

- Define Goals & Objectives
 - ▣ Safety
 - ▣ Capacity
 - ▣ Address multimodal needs
 - ▣ Design project to fit context
- Complete Field Work
 - ▣ Geotechnical
 - ▣ Environmental
 - ▣ Topographic Survey



Progress to Date

- Traffic Volume Projections
 - ▣ Land Use Projections
 - ▣ Modeling
- Analyze & Develop Alternatives
 - ▣ Single-Lane vs. Multi-Lane
 - ▣ Traffic Signals vs. Roundabouts
 - ▣ Various Bike/Pedestrian Accommodations

SEGMENT 1 - 19TH TO 11TH



SEGMENT 2 - 11TH TO 7TH

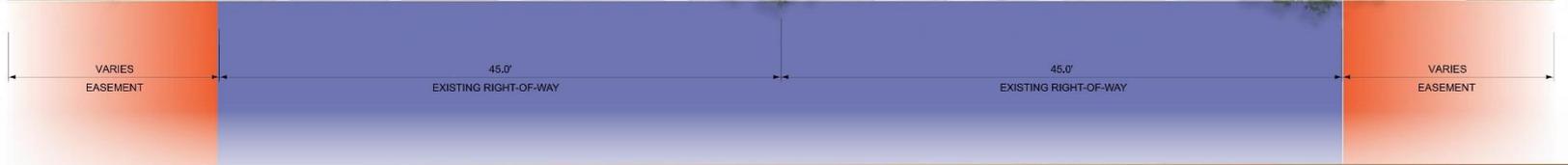
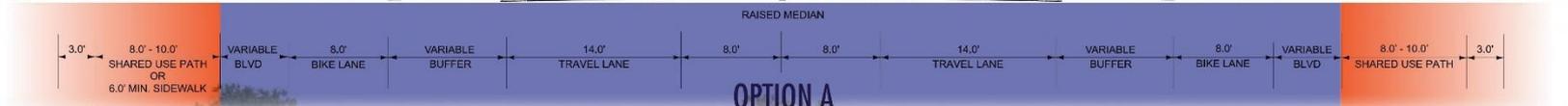
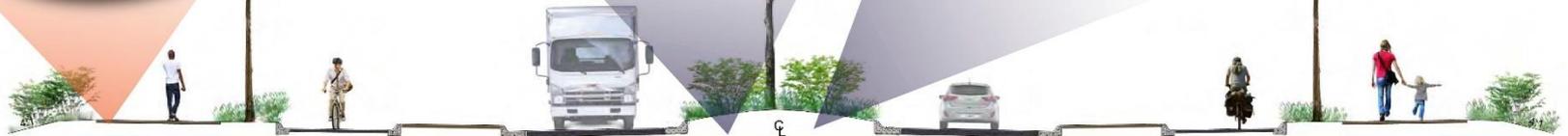
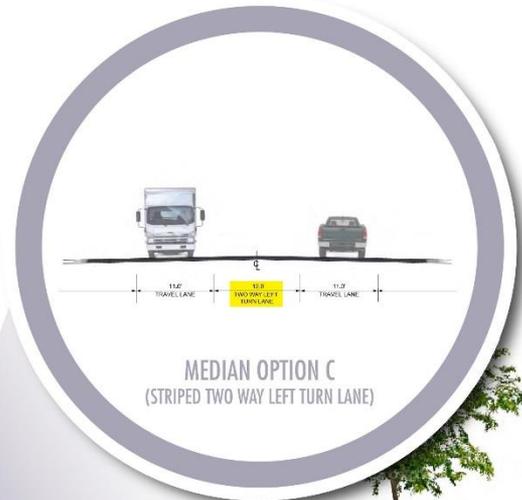


SEGMENT 3 - 7TH THROUGH WILLSON/S. 3RD



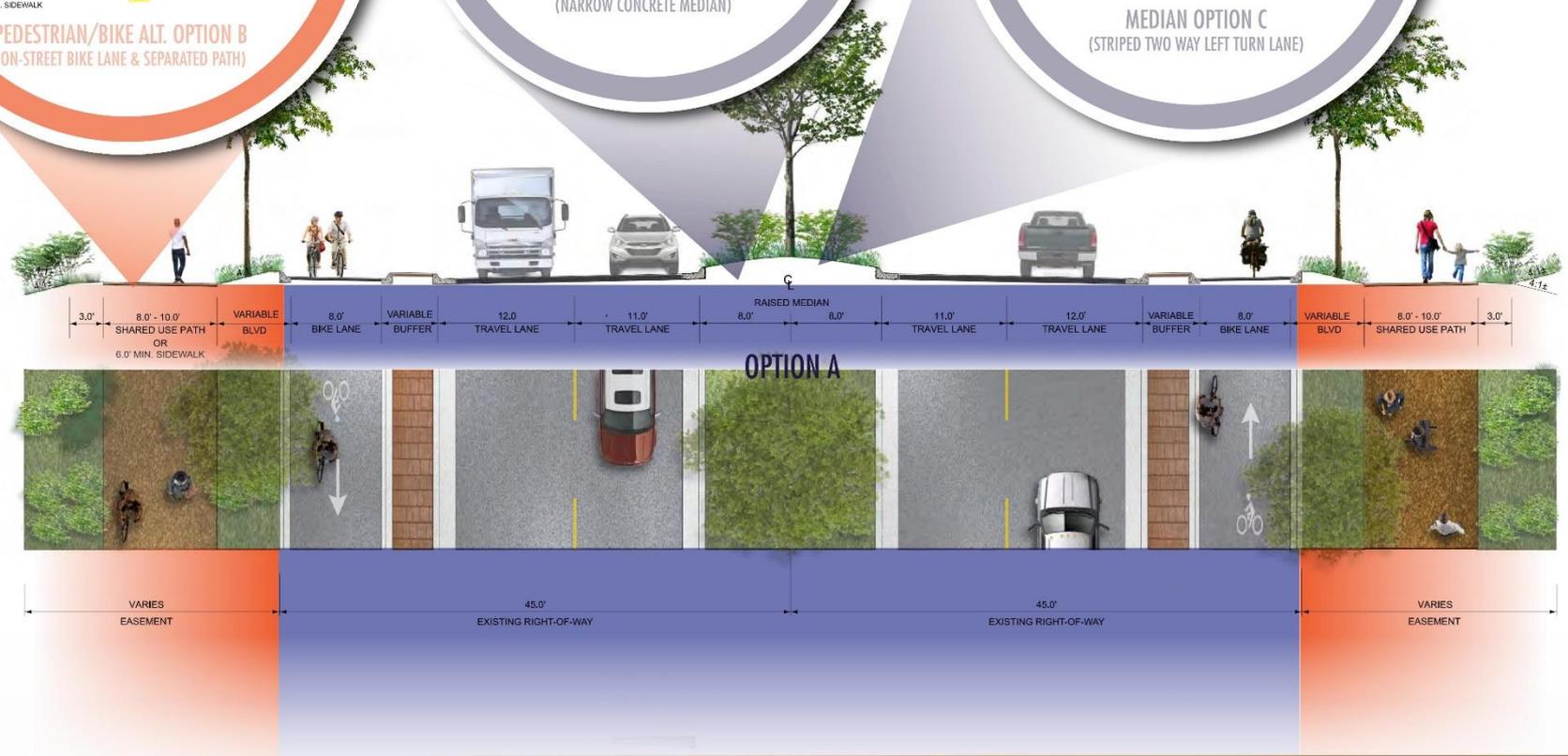
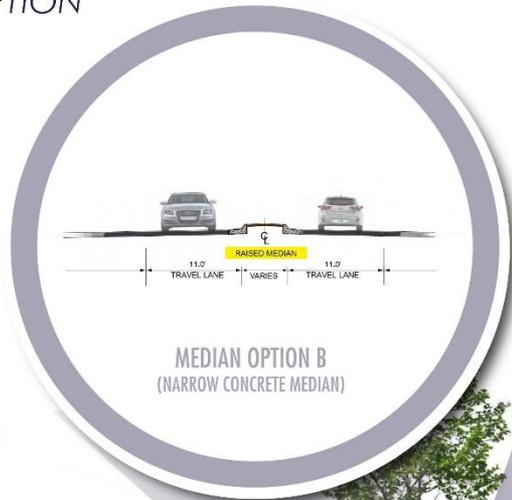
TYPICAL SECTION ALTERNATIVES

SINGLE-LANE OPTION



TYPICAL SECTION ALTERNATIVES

MULTI-LANE OPTION



SINGLE-LANE SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION



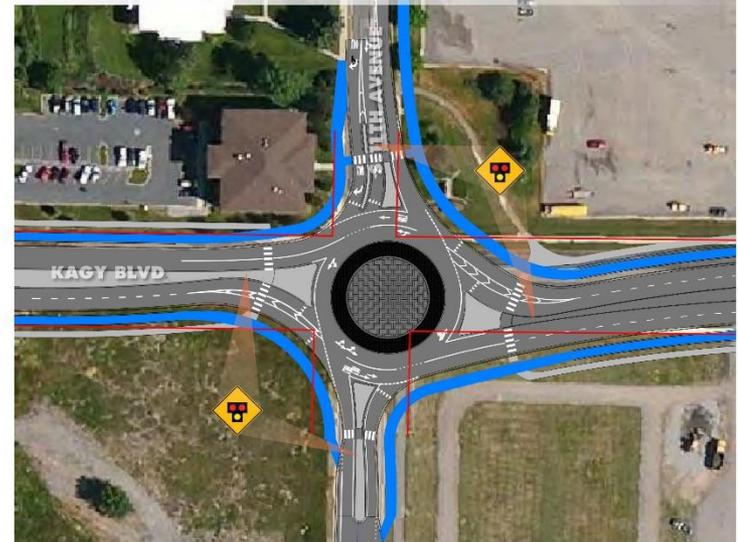
MULTI-LANE SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION



SINGLE-LANE ROUNDABOUT



MULTI-LANE ROUNDABOUT



SINGLE-LANE SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION



MULTI-LANE SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION



SINGLE-LANE ROUNDABOUT



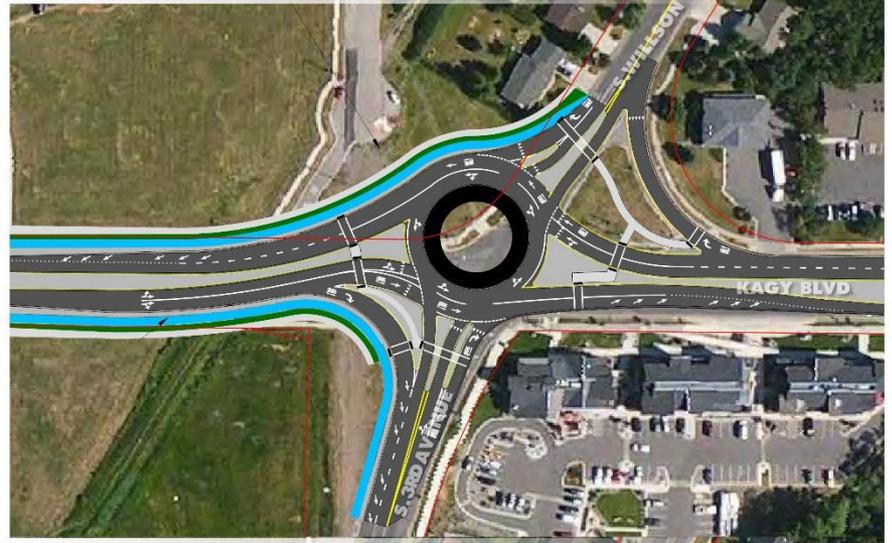
MULTI-LANE ROUNDABOUT



SINGLE-LANE SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION



SINGLE-LANE ROUNDABOUT



MULTI-LANE SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION



MULTI-LANE ROUNDABOUT



Transportation Demand Management



Car, Bus, Bicycle and Pedestrian Space Requirements. Photo courtesy Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission, Charlottesville, VA.



Transportation Demand Management

- What are some examples for Bozeman?
 - ▣ Financial incentives not to drive
 - ▣ Priority parking for carpool vehicles
 - ▣ Vanpools or rideshare matching options
 - ▣ Guaranteed ride home programs
 - ▣ Alternative scheduling
 - ▣ Telework/Telecommute



PRIMARY GRADE SEPARATED CROSSING



SECONDARY GRADE SEPARATED CROSSING



EXAMPLE AESTHETIC TREATMENT



PRIMARY GRADE SEPARATED CROSSING CONCEPTS

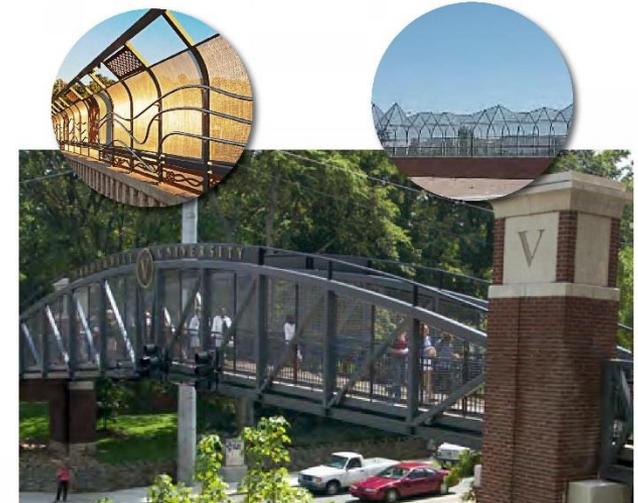


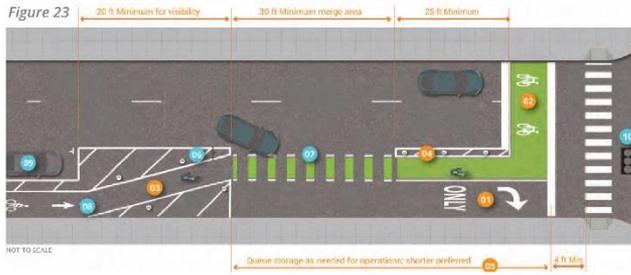
Pedestrian Tunnel



Pedestrian Bridge

Aesthetic Treatment Examples





Separated Bike Lane with Lateral Shift

A lateral shift moves cyclists to the left of the motor vehicle right turn lane before vehicles can move right. This places the responsibility for yielding clearly on drivers turning right, and brings bicyclists into a highly visible position. In the lateral shift configuration, like the mixing zone (see page 107), potential conflicts between right-turning vehicles and through bicyclists occur *before* the intersection. A lateral shift treatment is effective for intersections where a separate bicycle signal and signal phasing is not feasible, because bicyclists can proceed in the same signal phase as through and right-turning vehicles.

Separated Bike Lane with Mixing Zone

A mixing zone is an area where bicyclists and right-turning automobiles merge into one travel lane approaching an intersection. Mixing zones provide a design option in which the potential conflict between right-turning vehicles and through bicyclists occurs before the intersection, similar to the lateral shift. Mixing zones may provide the best option in locations without on-street parking and/or with a constrained right-of-way where the roadway width will not accommodate both a bicycle lane and a right-turn lane at the intersection.

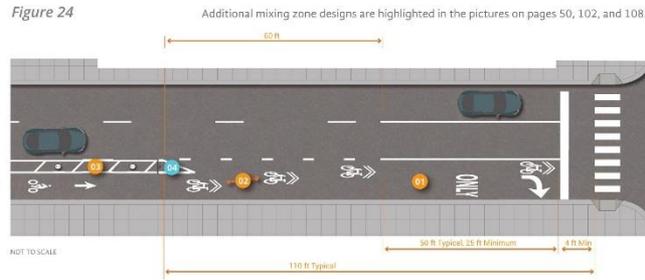


Figure 24

Additional mixing zone designs are highlighted in the pictures on pages 50, 102, and 108.

Signalization

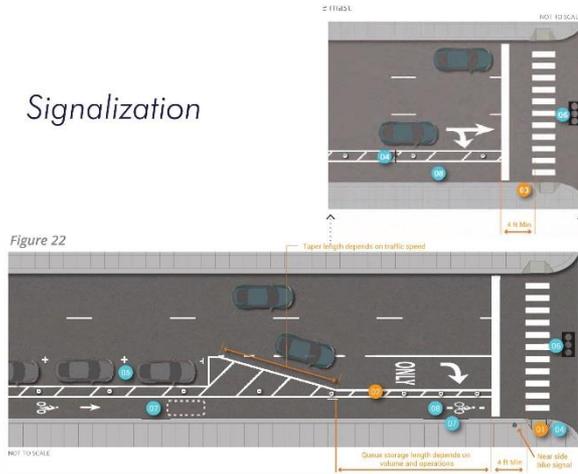
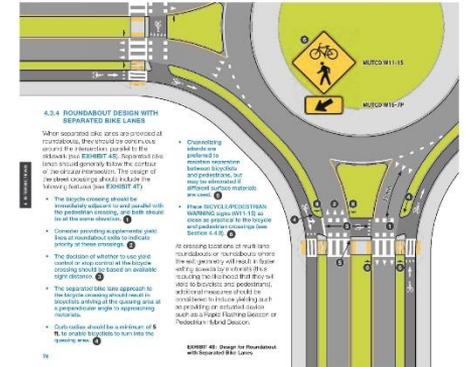


Figure 22

HAWK Signal at Roundabout



Roundabout Design with Separated Bike Lanes



4.3.4 ROUNDABOUT DESIGN WITH SEPARATED BIKE LANES

When separated bike lanes are provided at roundabouts, they should be provided on all approaches to the roundabout, parallel to the sidewalk (see SBMMB 40). Separated bike lanes should generally follow the curbside or inside lane reservation. The center of the street coverage should include the following features (see SBMMB 40):

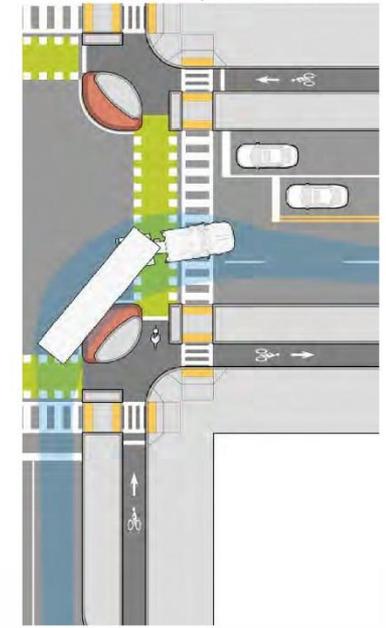
- The bicycle crossing should be immediately adjacent to and parallel with the pedestrian crossing. The bike should be on the same side of the road.
- Consider providing appropriate grade, slope or crosswalks to indicate priority or those emerging.
- The location of advance or no-advance crossing should be based on pedestrian sight distance.
- The location of the lane approach to the bicycle crossing should result in bicyclists yielding to the crossing area of a pedestrian angle to approaching vehicles.
- Queue storage should be a minimum of 5 ft to enable bicyclists to enter into the queueing area.

Consistent signage are provided to indicate the location of the bicycle crossing and pedestrian crossing. The signage should be consistent with the signage for the roundabout. The signage should be consistent with the signage for the roundabout.

When bicyclists are approaching a roundabout, they should be provided with a clear view of the roundabout. The signage should be consistent with the signage for the roundabout.

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Recessed Stop Line



CAMPUS

RURAL





Additional Opportunities for Input

- www.mdt.mt.gov/pubinvolve/kagyblvd/
 - View Information
 - Provide Comments
- Upcoming Presentations
 - Bozeman Area Bicycle Advisory Board
 - Pedestrian & Traffic Safety Committee
 - Transportation Coordinating Committee
 - Bozeman City Commission